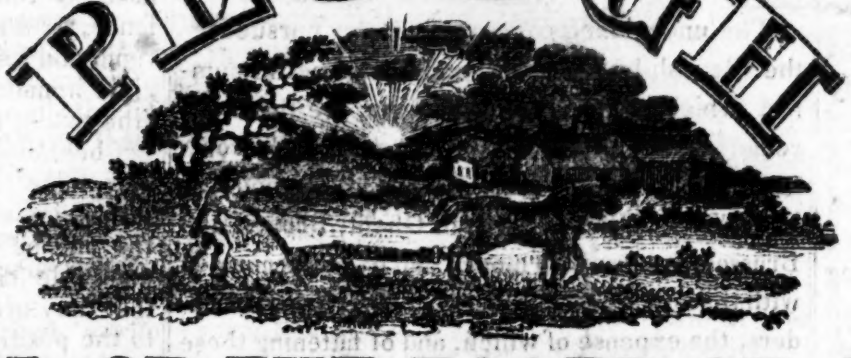
THE PLOUGH BOY.



AND JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

BY SOLOMON SOUTHWICK.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."—BUT—"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread."—*Ecclesiastes.*

Vol. II. *ALBANY: SATURDAY, AUGUST* 12, 1820. No. 11.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

SABBATH MORN.

Callous the wretch, to sense and feeling lost,
Who does not love the silent Sabbath morn,
When all the busy crowd, that thro' the week
Have toil'd, and jarr'd, and vex'd themselves for pelf,
Or honour, or the bubble Fame, are still!
When no rude noise of axe or hammer breaks
Upon the ruffled ear; and vulgar souls
Forego their clam'rous rage and blasphemy,
That wound the delicate and pious mind!
When the fierce demagogue, with foul design,
Pretending to the patriot's lofty name,
His unsuspecting country to betray,
Forgets awhile his trade of noise and strife,
And mingles with devotion's peaceful throng!
When Envy's brow, divested of its scowl,
Assumes a momentary placid smile,
And Malice loses, in the holy calm,
The sneer that marks her hell's own fav'rite child!
When 'tis not man alone that tranquil feels,
And soars above the base-born things of time,
But o'er the verdant field, the patient ox
Roves unmolested, feeding where he will,
Or lays him down beneath some cooling shade,
And seems, in contemplative mood, to soar
Above the brute, to HIM that dwells on high!
When sweeter seems, than on a day profane,
The music of the birds, whose cheering notes
Proclaim the glory and the power of God!
And when the murmurs of the lone cascade,
Or babbling brook, that runs through fields and groves,
Fall on the ear with more than soothing sounds!
When o'er the sweet serene, the distant bell
Murmurs a tone that speaks of heavenly things,
And calls, to bend before Jehovah's shrine,
The saints who love his name, who live in Faith,
That they shall see him face to face, and share
His smile eternal, when the grave has claim'd
Their mortal relics, perishing and pale!
Live on in Faith, ye pious; falter not;
For happy is your state, if aught below
Be happy. If on this hallow'd morn,
I join you not, 'tis that I deem the grove,
The garden or the field, in bloom array'd,
Fit places all, where God's own hand is seen,
In every spire, and flower, and leaf, to raise
To HIM the voice of gratitude and love!
And yet, while still the bell is tolling on,
I love to see the hoary headed man,
Tot'ring with age; the matron with her train
Of rosy boys and girls; the beautiful
And blooming, modest maid; the graceful youth,
With virtuous pride elate, filling the walk
That leads to any earthly fane, wherein
Jehovah's name is praised; be it the fane
Of Cath'lic or Protestant; they alike
In heaven's all-seeing and all-loving eye
Are cherish'd—'tis *Bigotry*, the monster
Stain'd with blood, that bids them here be alien
To each other, though each be labouring,
With honest zeal, to reach the same bright sphere
Of everlasting innocence and joy!
O! may this morn be ever fraught with peace;
May consolation on its wings be brought
To all who droop with sin or sorrow's load;
May they revive in their Creator's smile,
Nor sink beneath their complicated woes,
Like willows bending to the angry blast,
That strips them bare, or rudely breaks them down!

H. H. Jr.

August 6, 1820.

Flemish Husbandry.

LETTER VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PLOUGH BOY.

SIR,

The art of kitchen gardening has arrived at great perfection in Flanders. Every sort of vegetable production grown in England is brought to a high state of maturity. In times of scarcity, culinary vegetables are a valuable resource, seeing two or three crops of these may be obtained while waiting for the grain.

Every farm, and every cottage in Flanders have their orchards, by which the poor, as well as the rich, enjoy abundance of apples, pears and peaches, of which they possess all the varieties. This sort of fruit, is in general very cheap, notwithstanding which, the value of the produce of an acre of ground, in good years, seldom amounts to less than $200. This branch of husbandry is so much the more profitable, that an orchard, when once planted, can be kept in order, and the fruit gathered at a trifling expense.

Most of the farms in Flanders are divided into fields of from six to eight acres, and inclosed with hedges, on the outside of which, at the distance of about two feet, trees of a tall growth are planted, fifteen feet distant from each other. In places where there are no hedges, a dwarf tree, or polliard, is planted between the tall trees, and sometimes coppice-wood, which in time forms an excellent fence. The precautions adopted by the Flemish farmer, to promote the growth of healthy trees, are productive of great advantages, for every fortieth year his plantations bring him a sum equal to the whole value of the soil.*—

* According to Vanderstraeten, "there are districts extremely favourable to the plantation of some species of trees, which in *twenty-seven* years, return to the proprietor, the whole value of their lands.

This great profit is to be attributed to the attention uniformly paid to what soil is proper for each species of tree; to the scrupulous choice of vigorous plants; to digging the hole sufficiently deep for planting; to clearing away the roots of old trees, if such preceded the new plants; and to the care taken in lopping the branches while the trees are advancing to maturity.

To prevent the roots of the trees spreading over the fields, which would be the case if no precautions were used, the Flemish farmer plants his trees on a level, a little above the general surface, on the inclined banks of the ditches, which has the effect of giving the roots a direction beneath the vegetable stratum. But as the planter is without this resource on low lands, he supplies it in the following manner: An extent of surface is taken, from eight to twelve feet, according to circumstances, which is trenched pretty deep on both sides, and the earth taken out upon the intermediate space. Two ditches are thus formed along the whole length of the allotment; and by means of this operation, a great facility is given to the roots to strike perpendicularly instead of spreading themselves horizontally. Where this mode is not adopted, a border of from twelve to fifteen feet wide is left along the whole line of trees, on which a little grass grows that serves to feed cows in those districts where pasturage is not plenty.

As meadow land is within the reach of only a few farmers in Flanders, clover sometimes forms part of their courses of husbandry; but this is so regulated as seldom to come round sooner than once in seven years. In England, according to Arthur Young, an acre of clover yields 20 cwt. Hay is made only of the first mowing, the second being fed off. Reckoning both cuttings to be equal, the produce of an acre in England, would be 40 cwt. or 2 tons of clover hay. In Flanders, 80 cwt. or 4 tons of clover hay is obtained from the acre, besides the aftermath, which is sometimes appropriated for seed. Thus the English farmer converts the first cutting only into hay; the Flemish farmer converts both first and second. This gives the latter a double produce, while his aftermath proves as beneficial as that of the former. This vast difference of product can alone be ascribed to the superior mode of agriculture pursued in Flanders. As a decided proof of this, those few enlightened agriculturists in England, who have adopted the Flemish mode, have, in all cases, obtained equally productive crops. It is not owing to any difference in the soil, or the climate; but to the indefatigable industry of a race of men, whose efforts have turned a barren wilderness into blooming fruitful fields, without any other resource than that derived from their own incessant labour and extraordinary perseverance.

The undeviating course of industry pursued by the Flemish husbandman, and the domestic comfort which they evidently enjoy, are the more remarkable, that priestcraft is more deeply root-in Flanders than, perhaps, in any other country in Europe. The streets of Ghent, Bruges, and Brussels, swarm with monks and friars, decorated with the splendid habiliments of their different orders, the expense of which, and of fattening these sleek and lazy drones, is drawn from the produce of the labour of their superstitious votaries. No where do the churches exhibit more expensive paintings, richer crucifixes, or a greater display of religious trumpery, than what are to be seen in the cathedrals of Flanders. The length to which this mummery is carried, is almost inconceivable. Scarcely a house can be passed by the traveller, without his seeing on its walls, the figure of a naked Jesus, extended on the cross, or of the Virgin and her child, inclosed in a little wooden box. The religion of the court, it is true, is the protestant, but that of the people is the most abject devotion to the Church of Rome, whose clergy know best how to live in ease and affluence at the expense of those who toil. It seems a paradox, that a country so overrun as Flanders is with priests, should exhibit all the appearances of wealth and prosperity. The true cause of this can only be sought for in the immense produce of the soil of Flanders, which, notwithstanding its numerous population, is incapable of being exhausted, even by the rapacity of a set of men, who never contribute any thing to the general stock. It is to be regretted, however, that the arts and sciences have made little progress in a country, in many respects so happily circumstanced. Superstition always benumbs the faculties of the mind, and it will be found in a variety of instances that even in those countries where nature has been most bountiful in her productions, the paralizing hand of this grim tyrant has uniformly retarded the progress of useful knowledge.

Yours respectfully, GEO: HOUSTON.

New-York, July 25, 1820.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

Grub Worm.

Mr. EDITOR,

This insect has been very destructive to the corn, grass and other vegetables during the past and present year. Like other insects, wet weather is very obnoxious to it; for which reason, I presume, but little inconvenience has been suffered from it to the Northward and N. Westward of the Highlands, that district of county having enjoyed last summer plentiful showers of rain; but to the Southward of that line, the unusual drought of the present and last season, has permitted its ravages to a painful extent.

The insect tribe are enemies against which man has the fewest means of open or secret defence, and their powers of multiplication are so rapid and infinite, that were there not some principle in nature to control and limit their numbers (the extent and operation of which have not as yet been unfolded to us) man would very soon be compelled to yield his domains to their lawless possession and voracity, and seek upon the ocean the means of existence.—There is another remarkable circumstance about insects, which is, that they are less susceptible of being converted to the positive uses of man than any other class of the works of nature. As intelligent men, however, and as christians, while we gratefully recognize the wisdom and goodness of the Creator, who has so wisely balanced the works of his hand, or (apparently to our unassisted reason) has interposed by occasional exertions of his Providence, to arrest the too rapid increase of either of them: We are bound to believe, that insects have definite important objects to answer in the system of creation, as well as animals of a more favored character; and to hope, that in the lapse of time, we shall be made acquainted with those objects. Especially we should be stimulated to enquiry, and quickened to assiduity, to explore and ascertain every circumstance which may enable us to evade or limit, if not successfully, resist their hostile encroachments.

It is a principle of our municipal common law, that there is no injury without a corresponding and adequate remedy; a principle which I am sorry to say is not always susceptible of application: In nature the same principle is equally manifest, and if the subject be rightly considered, admits of no exceptions.—Hence, we should never despair of discovering remedies for evils which oppress us, and which very often would disappear altogether, or dwindle into insignificance, did we properly comprehend their nature and operations.

The *grub*, is a worm which is transformed into a winged insect, known by the various names of may-bug, door-beetle, tree-beetle, and cockchaffer, and recorded in the books of natural science, as the *Scarabæius Melolonthæ*, and thus described. "Testaceous; thorax horny; tail inflected: a triangular white spot at each incisure of the abdomen.—*Donovan's English insects*, 8 *plate*, 264, *fig.* 2.—*Olivier's insects*, 1, 5, *table* 1 *fig.* 1. also *Shaw's Zoology*, *vol.* 6, *part* 1, *page* 21, *plate* 3.

"Inhabits in great numbers the northern parts of Europe, and is the most mischievous of all European insects: the *grub* is soft and grey, with testaceous head and legs; *remaining in the earth three years before it is transformed into the perfect insect*, and devours the roots of corn and other vegetables; sometimes laying waste a large tract of country. The beetle sticks to trees, the leaves of which it feeds upon, and is eagerly sought after and devoured by swine, bats, crows and poultry: if they appear in the autumn in considerable quantities, they are said to forerun epidemic disorders."

"Varies annually in having the thorax rufous or black: the *male* is distinguished by a pointed inflected tail."—*Turton's Linnæus*, *vol.* 2, *page* 46.

A more particular account of this insect, may be found in the Encyclopedia; and lest you should

not have access to that work, I enclose a transcript from the article. There are two modes by which we are enabled to avoid (if at all) the depredations of insects, the one by destroying them, the other, by accommodating ourselves to their peculiar habits or instincts; as to the first of these modes, experience teaches us, that so far from annihilating them, our most judicious and active efforts cannot effect their least sensible diminution. There remains to us then, for the most part, only the alternative, of accommodating ourselves to their peculiar habits and dispositions, to exhibit which in the grub-worm, as far as they are ascertained, I have made the above mentioned extracts. There is one circumstance in the disposition of this animal, quite important, of which no mention seems to have been made, which is, that it is not migratory. Now to apply these facts to purposes of practical utility.

Every farmer in passing over his fields, can designate by the comparative withered and dry appearance of his grain or grass, in what spots the worms are most abundant; for it almost always occurs, that the whole farm is not the simultaneous object of its ravages, but there will most generally be found some parts of it less affected than others, and often times places which are wholly free from them. Now, as the beetle, which lays the eggs, dies in the autumn, it is probable there will be but little increase after that first year; and as the worm lives three years at least before it undergoes transformation, and as it is not migratory, it follows as a necessary consequence, that those places which the worm is observed to occupy, should for the most part not be tilled, until the expiration of the third year; but during that period, those places alone selected for cultivation, where the least, or no vestige of the animal is observed.

It is often remarked, that one person's corn is not at all injured by the grub-worm, while his neighbor's is almost destroyed by it; this occurrence is often considered as the effect of accident, or in superstitious language, of Providential favoritism; when if it were properly investigated, it would frequently be found that he whose grain was uninjured, planted his seed where the preceding year there was little or no appearance of the worm. It might truly have been the result of accident; but surely if the above remarks be correct, it ought to have been that of calculation and design, and probably would have been so if the subject had been understood.

Many farmers have suffered severely by tilling the same field twice in succession, in consequence of a fallacious idea too extensively entertained, that these insects die the first year, in the state of *larva*; and that their corruption is equal to a dressing of manure: such persons will, I think, be disposed to change their practice, when they come to learn the fact, that the insect exists in the *larva* or worm state for three years, at the expiration of which, instead of dying and fertilizing the soil, it takes to itself wings, and flies away.

As the present is, I think, the second year of the appearance of the grub-worm, it is altogether probable, that its persecutions will not cease, till the expiration of the ensuing year; if, therefore, these observations shall then prevent the destruction of a single field of corn, I shall not consider them to have been made in vain. I am very sensible, however, that our knowledge of the nature of this insect is quite limited—that the plan here recommended to be pursued, is not a cure, but only an alleviation of the evil; and I feel that the correctness and practical importance of my suggestions, would deserve to be better appreciated, did they possess the sanctions of experience; yet I cannot but indulge the hope, that they may stimulate to observation, and assist enquiries, which shall eventually result in practical benefit to our agricultural community. It is certainly a subject which has a material bearnig upon agricultural economy and our general comfort, and therefore merits minute examination.

I shall not fail to embrace every opportunity to extend my research, and shall communicate any further information I may collect upon this subject; but I trust that others whose means of observation are more favorable and abundant, will be awakened to enquiry, and will pursue the subject in a manner calculated to illicit correct information, which however trifling it may appear to some persons, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by the intelligent part of the community.

QUERCUS.

New-York, July 18th, 1820.

NOTE.

Encyclopedia—Vol. 16, page 692, article Scarabæus,

"The may-bug, door-beetle, or cockchaffer, has, like all the rest, a pair of cases to its wings, which are of a reddish brown colour, sprinkled with a whitish dust which easily comes off. In some years their necks are seen covered with a red plate, and in others, with a black: These, however, are distinct sorts, and their difference is by no means accidental. The fore legs are very short, and the better calculated for burrowing in the ground, where this insect makes its retreat. It is well known for its evening buzz to children; but still more formidably introduced to the acquaintance of the husbandman and the gardener, for in some seasons it has been found to swarm in such numbers as to eat up every vegetable production.

"The two sexes in the may-bug, are easily distinguished from each other, by the superior lengths of the tufts, at the end of the horns, in the male. They begin to copulate in the summer, and at that season are seen to be joined together for a considerable time.

"The female being impregnated, quickly falls to boring a hole in the ground, wherein to deposit her burthen. This is generally about half a foot deep; and in it she places her eggs, which are of an oblong shape, with great regularity, the one by the other. They are of a bright yellow colour, and by no means wrapped up in a common covering, as some have supposed. When the female is lightened of her burthen, she again ascends from her hole, to live as before, upon leaves and vegetables, to buz in the summer evening, and to be hid among the branches of the trees in the heat of the day.

"In about three months after these eggs have been thus deposited in the earth, the contained insect begins to break its shell, and a small grub or maggot crawls forth, and feeds upon the roots of whatever vegetables it happens to be nearest. All substances of this kind, seem equally grateful; yet it is probable the mother insect has a choice among what kind of vegetables she will deposit her young * In this manner these voracious creatures continue in the worm state for more than three years, devouring the roots of every plant they approach, and making their way under ground in quest of food with great dispatch and facility At length they grow to about the size of a walnut, being a great thick white maggot with a red head, which is seen most frequently in new turned earth, and which is so eagerly sought after by birds of every species. When largest, they are found an inch and a half long, of a whitish yellow colour, with a body consisting of twelve segments or joints, on each side of which there are nine breathing holes, and three red feet. The head is larger in proportion to the body, of a reddish colour, with a pincer before, and semi-circular lip, with which it cuts the roots of plants, and sucks out their moisture. As this insect lives entirely under ground, it has no occasion for eyes, and accordingly it is found to have none; but it is furnished with two feelers, which like the crutch of the blind man, serve to direct its motions. Such is the form of this animal, which lives for years in the worm state under ground, still voracious, and every year changing its skin.

"It is not till the end of the fourth year that this extraordinary insect prepares to emerge from its subterraneous abode, and even this is not effected but by a tedious preparation.—About the latter end of autumn, the grub begins to perceive the approaches of its transformation: It then buries itself deeper and deeper in the earth, sometimes six feet below the surface, and there forms itself a capacious apartment, the walls of which it renders very smooth and shining by the exertions of its body. Its abode being thus formed, it begins soon after to shorten itself, to swell, and to burst its last skin in order to assume the form of a chrysalis. This, in the beginning, appears of a yellow colour, which heightens by degrees, until at last it is seen nearly red. Its exterior form plainly discovers all the vestiges of the future winged insect, all the fore parts being distinctly seen; while behind the animal seems as if wrapped in swaddling clothes.

"The young may-bug continues in this state for about three months longer; and it is not till the beginning of January, that the aurelia divests itself of all its impediments, and becomes a winged insect completely formed. Yet still the animal is far from attaining its natural strength, health and appetite. It undergoes a kind of infant imbecility; and unlike most other insects, that the instant they become flies they arrive at their state of full perfection, the may-bug continues feeble and sickly. Its colour is much brighter than in the perfect animal; all its parts are soft, and its voracious nature seems for a while to have entirely forsaken it. As the animal is very often found in this state, it is supposed by those unacquainted with its real history, that the old ones of the former season, have buried themselves for the winter, in order to revisit the sun the ensuing summer. But the fact is, the old one never survives the season; but dies, like all the other winged tribe of insects, from the severity of the cold in winter.

"About the latter end of May, these insects, after having lived for four years under ground, burst from the earth when the first mild evening invites them abroad. They are at that time seen rising from their long imprisonment, from living only upon roots, and imbibing only the moisture of the earth, to visit the mildness of the summer air, to choose the sweetest vegetables for their banquet, and to drink the dew of the evening. Wherever an attentive observer then walks abroad, he will see them bursting up before him in his path-way, like ghosts on a theatre. He will see every part of the earth that had its surface beaten into hardness, perforated by their egression. When the season is favorable for them, they are seen buzzing along, hitting against every object that intercepts their flight. The mid day sun, however, seems too powerful for their constitutions: they then lurk under the leaves and branches of some shady tree; but the willow seems particularly their most favorite food; there they lurk in clusters, and seldom quit the tree till they have devoured all its verdure. In those seasons which are favorable to their propagation, they are seen in an evening as thick as flakes of snow, and hitting against every object with a sort of capricious blindness. Their duration however is short, as they never survive the season. They begin to join shortly after they are let loose from their prison; and when the female is impregnated, she cautiously bores a hole in the ground, with an instrument fitted for that purpose with which she is furnished at the tail; and there deposits her eggs, generally to the number of three score. If the season and the soil be adapted to their propagation, these soon multiply as already described, and go through the various stages of their contemptible existence This insect, however, in its worm state, though prejudicial to man, makes one of the chief repasts to the feathered tribe, and is generally the first nourishment with which they supply their young. Hogs will root up the land for them, and at first will eat them greedily; but seldom meddle with them a second time. Rooks are particularly fond of these worms, and devour them in great numbers. The inhabitants in the county of Norfolk, some time since, went into the practice of destroying their rookeries; but in proportion as they destroyed one plague, they were pestered with a greater; and these insects multiplied in such an amazing abundance, as to destroy not only the verdure of the fields, but the roots of vegetables not yet shot forth. One farm in particular was so much injured by them in the year 1751, that the occupier was not able to pay his rent.

"In Ireland they suffered so much by these insects, that they came to a resolution of setting fire to a wood of some extent, to prevent their mischievous propagation.

"Neither the severest frost in our climate (says Mr. Rack, Bath papers, vol. 1, page 265) nor even keeping them in water, will kill them. I have kept some in water near a week, they appeared motionless; but on exposing them to the sun and air a few hours, they recovered, and were as lively as ever. Hence, it is evident, that they can live without air.† On examining them with a microscope, I could never discover any organs for respiration, or perceive any pulsation. When numerous, they are not destroyed without great difficulty; the best method is, to plough up the land in thin furrows, and employ children to pick them up in baskets, and then strew salt and quicklime, and harrow it in. About 30 years since, I remember many farmers' crops in Norfolk were almost ruined by them in the grub state; and in the next season, when they took wing, the trees and hedges in many parishes were stripped bare of their leaves as in winter. At first the people used to brush them down with poles, and then sweep them up and burn them. One farmer made oath that he gathered 80 bushels; but their numbers seemed not much lessened, except in his own field.

* Clover and Indian corn are said to be its most appropriate and congenial food.—QUERCUS.

† A strange remark, and not very creditable to the author's sagacity.—QUERCUS.

SELECTIONS.

ADDRESS

To the Essex Agricultural Society, May 5, 1818.

BY THE HON. TIMOTHY PICKERING,
President of the Society.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Essex Agricultural Society, to whom, in the necessary absence of the writer, the following address was presented, having desired that it might be published, he thinks it proper to say, that, proposing to offer for consideration some useful facts and observations having a direct relation to the great object of the association—an improved system of agriculture—he sought to exhibit them in plain and familiar language, adapted to the subject. Improvements important in their nature will be important in fact, in proportion to the extent to which they are introduced. Practical farmers must be satisfied of their reality, to be persuaded to adopt them. And they will be the sooner and better satisfied, if the accounts of improvements be given in language easy to be understood. Many words familiar to the scholar, are to the mere practical farmer "an unknown tongue." When words of art, not used in popular style, are unavoidably introduced into papers intended for his reading, a short note might explain their meaning.

The introduction of local words, used and understood only in some districts, probably cannot be wholly avoided; because those who use them are not always aware that they are local; but they embarrass the reader in another district. To agricultural gentlemen in Boston and its neighbourhood, so many "bucks" or "buck-loads" of manure, appear to be words familiarly known; yet probably were never heard in Essex. To an inquiry for their meaning, this answer was given: "A buck," or "buck-load," is the load drawn by one pair of oxen, and a "double buck" the load drawn by two pair of oxen.

To interest, in the important object of the institution, a class of citizens who are men of reading and science, the writer of this address, had he been present at the late meeting of the society, intended to have proposed the inviting and declaring all the clergymen in the county to be members; but exempt from *pecuniary* contributions. Formerly, parsonages (like glebe lands in England) were provided for our clergy in the country; and their cultivation was necessarily to depend on the direction, and in some measure on the manual labour, of the incumbents—the clergy themselves. At this day, many clergymen, from the scantiness of their salaries, are required to imitate St. Paul, *working with their own hands, to minister to their necessities.* A great proportion of our clergy are the sons of farmers, and in early life were acquainted with the practice of husbandry. Its principles, as a branch of natural philosophy, cannot fail to interest them. And were their attention drawn to the subject, it would be in their power easily to obviate the complaint so often made—*That practical farmers cannot be persuaded to communicate to the public (through agricultural societies, or otherwise) their successful improvements.* Unaccustomed to write, they naturally shrink from the task. But it would not cost clergymen much time to make themselves acquainted with every improvement in husbandry among their parishoners; nor much labour to describe and communicate them for publication. And I cannot suppose that such attentions would render them less acceptable to their people; while they would tend to give efficacy to their prayers, that "the earth yield her increase."—"God helps them that help themselves."

To the Essex Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN,

Having suggested to the Trustees, at their late meeting, the expediency of preparing some propositions to be submitted to the Society at its adjourned meeting; by whom, so far as they appeared to embrace useful objects and ideas tending to the improvement of our Agriculture, they might be recommended to the attention of farmers; and the Trustees thinking this might be done conveniently in the form of an address, I consented, at their request, to throw upon paper my views of such articles of husbandry as should seem proper to engage the attention of the society, at the commencement of its operations.

I shall present my observations under the heads of Manure—Domestic Animals, or the Live Stock of a farm—Green Food, comprehending Carrots, the Great Beet, or Mangel Wurtzel, the Swedish Turnip, and Indian Corn plants, while abounding in sweet juices—Ripened Indian Corn—and Wheat.

I wave all remarks on the importance of the subject of our institution: that is universally acknowledged. How, indeed, are we fed, clothed and warmed? By the productions of the earth. How shall these be rendered abundant? and most abundant? to subsist greater numbers than now depend on them?—By improvements in Agriculture, taking this word in its largest sense, and comprehending every object meriting the attention of the husbandman.

MANURE.

New-Lands, cleared of their trees, and the brush and rubbish burnt on the ground, yield a number of crops without other manure. But in Essex, there is, I presume, no land of this sort. All our farmers, therefore, depend on common manure for crops that will reimburse the expense of their culture. But the quantity of manure arising within their farms, is extremely limited, and wholly inadequate to their wants. And as "dung is all in all,"* it is of the highest interest to every farmer, first to husband what he has, and next to consider how he may increase the quantity.

It is seventeen years since, riding from Boston into the country with a friend, and passing a farm consisting, on one hand, of gentle hills, and on the other of a *plain*, to which latter part great quantities of manure had been applied, but which produced only a very transient fertility;—"*That* (he remarked) is good land—*this* (the plain) is riddle land." After we had parted, his expression, "riddle land," occurred to me. "And what (putting the question to myself) is riddle land?" That which is of so open and loose a texture as to let the rain falling on it pass through it, as water poured into a riddle or sieve, and carrying down with it the essence of the manure below the roots of plants for whose nourishment it is applied. But is it true, that on such land, or on any land, the fertilizing parts of manure escape by sinking beyond the reach of plants? If they do, how happens it, that in lands which have been cultivated and manured for ages, every layer of earth below the cultivated soil is, nevertheless, found dead and barren? Is it not for this reason, that farmers in general cautiously avoid ploughing deeper than the soil, lest by stirring that dead earth, and mixing it with the soil, they should lessen its fertility? The result of a little experiment which I had made prior to our revolution then occurred to me. Its recital may in some other respects be useful.

Within a stone's throw of my father's house, was a piece of sandy loam, which from its contiguity to the dwelling-place of himself and ancestors, for upwards of a hundred and thirty years, must have been kept, a large portion of that time, in tillage, and consequently have been often manured. Yet the coloured soil was no more than five or six inches in depth. This soil I removed from one spot, with three or four inches of the earth next beneath it. Of the next, red earth, I then took up as much as measured a peck and a half. Dividing a long box into two equal portions by a board, into one I put a peck of the red earth; and into the other a half peck, intimately mingled and incorporated with half a peck of clay—perfect clay to the touch; but it was taken from the edge of a clay-pit holding water, where cattle often drank, and a flock of geese bathed, during the summer. Hence the apparent clay was doubtless impregnated, in some degree, with the droppings from these animals. This box I placed, on the surface, in a garden. Adjacent to it, I sunk, to a level with the surface, a small earthen pot filled with the same sort of clay. In these three places I sowed turnip seed, as late as the 20th of August. In a few days I reduced the number of turnip plants in each to three. The pot of clay, even with the surface, received sufficient water from rains: but I regularly watered the parcels of earth in the box; bestowed equal quantities, and at the same times, on each division. Near the close of October, I carefully took up the turnips, and washed them, leaving upon them the fibrous roots and leaves. The three which had grown in the pot of clay weighed ten ounces—the bulbs hot to the taste, stringy and tough. The three from the dead red earth weighed only three ounces, and the bulbs were soft, spungy and insipid. But the three which had grown in the mingled red earth and clay, weighed twenty-four ounces, and the bulbs were of good texture, and well flavoured,

From the facts above stated, I felt authorized to infer, that all the lost manure, (that is, all the parts not imbibed by the roots of plants, nor remaining in the soil) instead of *sinking* below the sphere of vegetation, *rose* into the atmosphere: and that "riddle land," (land on which the effects of manure were not lasting) however highly manured, so soon lost its fertility, not by letting the essence of the manure *sink* speedily through it, but by its *incapacity to retain it against the power of evaporation.*

My own practice, since, has been conformed to this conclusion; diligently ploughing in all manure as soon as spread; even so far as to spread in the morning no more than could be ploughed in before the hour of dining; and while the cattle were eating, to spread only so much more as they could plough in by night.

Lands kept constantly in pasture show how little benefit is derived from dung as dropped from the animals depastured. That of horses, though in lumps two or three inches thick, very slightly enriches the spot where it lies; and that of oxen and cows, lying from one to two inches thick, has no considerable effect. Whereas dung which is spread and immediately ploughed in, and in the course of cultivation is well mixed with the soil, will produce several good crops—more or fewer according to the quantity applied, and the nature of the soil. Twenty loads of winter-made dung, of neat cattle, in which there is commonly very little straw or other litter, each load filling the body of a cart drawn from the dung-heap to the field, by one pair of good oxen, would be considered as a pretty good allowance of manure for an acre; yet, if evenly and closely spread, it would form a cover but a little more than a quarter of an inch thick. Were this thin cover to remain on the surface, exposed to the sun and air, I should doubt whether its effects would be visible much beyond the crop of the year: although if ploughed in as soon as applied, the crops of four or five years would be manifestly improved. I

* A remark long since made, I think by Arthur Young, a celebrated English writer on husbandry; comprehending litter and all other materials usefully mingled with the dung and urine of animals.

am induced to think the spreading of dung on grass land, the most wasteful way in which it can be used. Only one exception occurs to me: where a meadow well laid down in good grass lies so low, and is so moist, as to render it improper to break it up.

I take the opinion to be general, that manure when ploughed in cannot be kept too near the surface; on the common idea that its essence will be dissolved and carried down by rains below the reach of cultivated plants: but if the above theory be correct, this notion is wholly unfounded.

So extremely minute are the mouths and vessels of plants, that the nourishing parts of manure can enter them only in a state of dissolution by water. This element, supplied by rain, or otherwise, to the earth, during the season of vegetation, is, in a regular course, ascending. The essence of manures ascends with it, and the portion not intercepted by the roots of plants, escapes into the air.

Another consideration forbids me to think that manures are lost by their valuable portion sinking beyond the reach of plants, as it would then be forever lost, and the means of renewing vegetable and consequently animal life be so far diminished: a result which would seem to derogate from the frugal and admired economy of nature. Whereas, what rises into the atmosphere, though lost to the individuals who omit the proper means to retain it, is not lost to the globe: the air contributing its stores to promote the growth of plants.

From these considerations, the inference seems obvious, that manure arising from dung, and from all animal and vegetable substances, should be exposed as little as possible to the sun, the air and washing rains; and when applied to the soil, be immediately ploughed in. And further, that the aim of the husbandman, possessing a soil from which the essence of this manure soon escapes, should be to add something which will render it more tenacious; like the soil which, in current language, is said "to hold manure well." For this purpose, nothing, probably, is equal to clay. Were a bank of clay in my own farm, I should deem it a treasure: because, substantially to meliorate such a soil, so large a quantity would be required as distant carriage would render too expensive. Clay marle, were it attainable, would be still more valuable; because it would at the same time supply a substance, without which, a distinguished British writer,* and in early life a practical farmer, pronounces, that soils cannot attain their highest degree of fertility, That substance is calcareous, or of the nature of lime; being the mouldered or mouldering shell of animals bred in water. Where limestone is wanting, oyster shells are often burnt for lime. It has seemed to have been the popular idea, in this country, that marle was merely a very fine, rich earth: but without calcareous matter mingled with it, there can be no marle.

But however correct and economical may be the manner of saving and applying manure, the quantity still falls vastly short of the farmer's wants. How to supply the deficiency merits the deepest attention of the Society. Dr. Elliot, a highly respectable clergyman of Connecticut, who seventy years ago wrote Essays on Field Husbandry, tried this method: In the road he made a pen long in proportion to its width, in which he confined his cows every night during the summer; and once a month, taking down the end fences, ploughed up the pen. By this process, he remarks, "the furrow depth of earth was become dung," and when applied to grass and corn appeared to equal other dung in its effects.

A gentleman of Virginia, one of the greatest and most scientific farmers in the United States,* recommends, from his own experience of its benefits, the nightly penning of cattle during the summer. But to prevent loss by evaporation, he at the end of every two weeks at farthest, shifts his fence, and forms a new pen; and immediately secures the riches of the former, by a single ploughing. One hundred head of ordinary cattle, of the ages common when raised on the farm, and as many sheep, he says, will in this way manure eighteen acres annually, sufficiently to produce fine crops of Indian Corn and Wheat, followed by clover. This plan, however, is impracticable on the small farms of Essex. Nor is Dr. Elliot's mode, of forming pens by the sides of the highways, admissible here. A substitute, adapted to our small farms, may perhaps be obtained in this way:—As soon as all the manure is removed from the barn-yard, in the spring, carry into it any kind of earth most easily attainable, and cover it two or three inches thick. At the end of every two weeks [better if done weekly—but this might be thought too minute and troublesome] add another cover of an inch or two of earth. By the last of September there would thus be collected, a mass of manure from eight to twelve inches thick, over the whole barnyard. And while the dung and urine of the cattle would thus be in a good degree secured against loss by evaporation, the cattle would always find (what they invariably seek for) a clean bed to lie on. If at the times for sowing turnip seed, or winter rye, or wheat, manure be wanting, it will be in the barn yard well prepared for those purposes. A thin coat of straw, or other litter, at the bottom, and a thin sprinkling of it under every fresh layer of earth, might be useful to prevent the latter being trod into hard cakes; while it would absorb a part of the urine, and be itself converted into good manure. The manure made by hogs in pens may be increased and preserved in the same way, and by the addition of all the weeds and refuse vegetables which can be collected.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* The late Dr. James Anderson.

* Col. John Taylor, of Caroline county.

FROM THE EDINBURGH FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

On the use of Salt as a Manure.

Akehead, December 20, 1819.

Perhaps but few men have contributed more to the extension of agricultural knowledge, than Sir Humphry Davy. His fourth lecture on agricultural chemistry, on the constituent parts of soils, and their analysis, contains a useful and luminous developement of facts, highly instructive to the practical agriculturist. "The power of soils to absorb water from air," says this distinguished philosopher, "is much connected with fertility. When this power is great, the plant is supplied with moisture in dry seasons; and the effect of evaporation in the day is counteracted by the absorption of aqueous vapour from the atmosphere, by the interior parts of the soil during the day, and by both the exterior and the interior during the night."

"I have compared the absorbent powers of many soils, with respect to atmospheric moisture, and I have always found it greatest in the most fertile soils; so that it affords one method of judging of the productiveness of land."

By a course of judicious and able experiments, Sir H. Davy has shown, that the power of absorption depends upon a sufficient portion of finely divided earths, in combination with animal and vegetable matter. Mossy soils, therefore, hold in solution too great a portion of rain water, which they give off freely in warm weather, and have not the power of again receiving it through the medium of absorption. Hence we find wheat upon such soils more liable to the mildew, than on those where earthy substances abound either in sufficient quantities or in excess. Were mossy land sown with salt, it would probably give off its aqueous parts less freely, and also receive greater absorbent powers; thus diminishing the quantity of atmospheric vapour, and probably, by that means, render wheat less liable to injury from mildew.

On soils fertile by nature, the application of salt may be injurious; while on those soils deficient in their earthy component parts, it may prove to be highly useful; *first*, by rendering the air more genial; and, *secondly*, by promoting decomposition, and the power of absorbing atmospheric vapour. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

JOHN ROOKE.

FROM THE SAME.

Wheat upon a Clover Ley.

I shall be obliged to any reader of your Journal, who will inform me of the best method of putting in wheat upon a clover ley. The common method in use in this country, is to plough once, and to sow immediately upon that earth; the consequence of which is, that the seed slips through the furrowslice to the sole, and is there lost.—But, from whatever cause, the wheat crops sown upon a clover ley are, with us, very precarious, and most commonly very bad. This year, about the 7th of November, I ploughed a clover ley, harrowed and scuffled it, so as to raise a fine mould upon the back of the furrowslice, without bringing the green sod again to the light; and, upon this I drilled, in nine-inch rows, two bushels of wheat per acre, and then rolled the field, which is a deep loam inclining very much to clay. Upon this I expect I shall have a good crop. My neighbours are equally confident that I shall have a very bad one. You shall know the result. I am sure the practice of sowing wheat upon clover leys must be given up altogether in this country, or a new method of such sowing be attempted. I have followed the best method I could think of. Our common course is summer-fallow, wheat, seeds, and oats; the fallow limed with three chaldrons of lime per acre. The inconvenience of this practice is, that the wheat is often too luxuriant, and destroyed by being laid.—

If this cultivation of clover ley succeeds, I propose to sow oats upon my fallow instead of wheat, and to take wheat after clover. I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

ARATOR.

Yorkshire, November 12, 1819.

THE PLOUGH BOY.

ALBANY : SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1820.

We reluctantly omit, till next week, an interesting article, from an obliging and esteemed correspondent, entitled "*Brussels in the Netherlands becoming a centre of European literature and improvement*," to make room for the valuable essay of QUERCUS, on the *Grub Worm*, and several other articles, which were previously received.

In the introductory remarks of Mr. PICKERING to his address to the Essex Agricultural Society, of May 1818, our readers will perceive that that gentleman has pointed out a course for country clergymen to pursue, in relation to agricultural improvement, which we earnestly hope they may be inclined to adopt. It will, as the sagacious author of the hint remarks, cost them little trouble, and cannot fail to be productive of great good. We have among our patrons, several country clergymen, who possess the necessary qualifications to be useful in the way pointed out by Mr. Pickering: and in the hope of drawing their attention, particularly to that part of the address, we make these brief remarks. In fact, while a number of Clergymen, Lawyers and Physicians, who do not cultivate the soil, have liberally subscribed for THE PLOUGH BOY, we regret to state, that many wealthy farmers have not thought proper to encourage an institution which is devoted almost exclusively to their benefit. The learned professions have, in fact, ever been the pillars of every useful undertaking, and the editor of this paper, especially, owes them a debt of gratitude, for the liberality with which they have promoted a publication in which they are interested only as men of patriotism and public spirit. Among the farming interest, however, we have the satisfaction to add, The Plough Boy is making slow and sure advances. But to return, we hope that not only every country clergyman, but every country lawyer and physician, may take the good advice of Mr. Pickering to himself. In this case, the general aspect of our husbandry cannot fail soon to change for the better; and the learned professions in question, will thus add one more to the obligations they have already conferred upon mankind. Let the clergyman emulate his Divine Master, who planted the first garden; let the lawyer learn from the example of our own LIVINGSTON, now no more, that the highest attainments in his profession, are not incompatible with an enlarged and comprehensive view of the nature of the earth and its products; and let the physician recollect that RUSH, the ornament of Medical Science, was the patron of agriculture as well as the pride of his country.

BATHING.

In a recent number of THE AMERICAN, published in New-York, a long extract is given, containing the opinions of Dr. CLARK, in relation to bathing. In this extract the effects of the various qualities of baths, such as cold, tepid, and warm, upon the human system, are elaborately discussed. We have not room for the whole article, nor can it be abridged to advantage. We shall, however, content ourselves, at present, with extracting what the Doctor has said of the Warm Bath; at the same time, we shall take the liberty to state, that we fully concur in the opinion, recently expressed in the *Daily Advertiser*, of the conveniences of the bathing establishment of Mr. M'DONALD in this city. We are as well aware, as the Editors of the Daily Advertiser, that the expenses of Mr. M'DONALD's establishment have not to this day been remunerated; and that it remains to be determined, whether an institution indispensable to cleanliness and health, shall flourish or fade among us. The utility of bathing is admitted by all; and the persevering efforts of Mr. M'DONALD to maintain his Baths, for the public accommodation, is well known to his friends; they know the sacrifices he has made for which he has not been remunerated; and they cannot but hope, that the public may yet duly appreciate those sacrifices, and not suffer any longer a meritorious man to want that patronage, which is essential to the existence of a permanent bathing house in Albany.

WARM BATH.

"On entering a bath from 95 to 98 degrees, an agreeable sensation of warmth is experienced, and this sensation is more striking, in proportion as the body has been previously cooled. If, however, the water be not kept up to the highest point of the warm temperature, the sense of increased heat soon diminishes, leaving only a pleasant feel of a moderate and natural temperature. The frequency of the pulse is always decreased, and this very remarkably in those cases where before immersion, it was preternaturally increased: this dimunition of the pulse goes on during a continuance in the warm bath, though the water be kept up to its original temperature; inasmuch, that a natural pulse has, after an immersion of one hour and a half, been reduced by nearly twenty beats in a minute; the respiration is rendered slower, and the animal heat is in most cases diminished; the absolute weight of the body, after immersion in the warm bath, is found to be increased, notwithstanding the perspiration which commonly takes place; and the patient feels a peculiar languor and desire to repose, though the spirits are exhilerated, and any previous irritability allayed.

"It has been generally thought, that one constant effect of the warm bath is to relax and debilitate the body; but the remarks and experiments of Dr. Marcard clearly prove, that these opinions are erroneous. He has employed warm bathing in a great variety of cases, where the patients were either naturally of a weak habit of body, or had been debilitated by disease; none of them experienced any debilitating effect, but on the contrary, all of them felt stronger, on the days when they used the warm bath: most of them were restored to their former strength. In a few cases, however, relaxation and debility have followed the use of the warm bath, but these are attributed to the heat of the bath having been too great for the constitution of the patient, or the immersion having been continued for too long a time.

"At Bath, many of the guides remain for several hours every morning, immersed nearly to the neck in the warm bath, without being either relaxed or weakened by it; but on the contrary, they are in general a robust, vigorous, and long lived race of persons.

"The affusion of warm water on the surface of the body produces very considerable sensations of a highly gratifying nature, but is followed by a great degree of chillness, and sometimes it induces pulmonary affections in persons disposed to them; in others catarrhal affections, and the other symptoms, which indicate what is meant by the common expression of having 'caught cold,' are the consequence. The warm affusion is chiefly used in maniacal affections, and sometimes with soothing effects."

JOHN B. COLES, Esq. having resigned the office of President of the Agricultural Society of the city and county of New-York, it gives us pleasure to state that Commodore ISAAC CHAUNCEY has accepted the situation; and that SAMUEL L. MITCHELL is Vice-President. The zeal of these gentlemen to promote the cause of Agriculture, affords ground to hope, that the New-York Society will not flag in its meritorious exertions.

Weekly Summary.

A new periodical work, entitled "the Literary and Scientific Repository" has lately made its appearance in the city of New-York. The first number has been issued—the numbers to issue quarterly. It is under the direction of a number of scientific gentlemen of that city, and the specimen already offered is said to be such as to induce expectations of its becoming a very useful and highly respectable work.

The Evening Post of the 3d inst. says there have been 15 cases of yellow fever, 9 of them fatal, in Philadelphia this season. The disease was confined to a small filthy neighbourhood on the wharf. The requisite steps, of having the place depopulated and fenced in, have been taken to stop the further progress of the disease.

New-Hampshire state prison.—By the management of the affairs of the prison of that state, such a system of economy has been introduced as makes the institution no expense to the state, but rather a matter of revenue, to a small extent.

On the 21st ult. the most terrible hail storm was experienced in the town of Hope, and its vicinity, in New-Hampshire, that has ever been remembered in New-England. The hail fell to the depth of six inches, and some of the stones were upwards of 5 inches in circumference. The roar of the storm, it is said, was such that those enveloped in it could not distinguish the sound of the thunder accompanying it, and which was very loud to those not within this scene of desolation. The glass in the windows on the windward side of the houses was totally demolished—the growing crops entirely destroyed.

A Newburyport paper states that a farmer in Roxbury has raised, this season, six tons of Timothy, or Herdsgrass hay, on an acre and a quarter of meadow.

A letter from Caleb Atwater Esq. dated Circleville, Ohio, June 10th, to the editors of the Weekly Recorder says, "I have 16 drawings of tropical and other plants, found at Zanesville, in digging the canal. Among these may be seen the leaf of the Cocoa nut; bearing palm-leaf, 20 inches in length; the roots, trunk, limbs, and leaves of the bamboo; the trunks, limbs, leaves, and even blossoms of the Cassia." These are all productions that are now only to be found many degrees farther to the south.

From Salem, Indiana, we are informed that a silver mine has been discovered near that place. The ore is nearly pure. An Indian, for a certain recompence, discovered the mine to an individual, who still kept the place of its location a secret. Great expectations were raised that the mine was soon to replace the circulating silver that had lately disappeared in that country.

Governor Cass, of Michigan, on his tour to the north reached the falls of St. Mary, on the outlet of lake Superior, where he succeeded in a purchase, from the Chippewa Indians, of a tract of land for the purpose of establishing a military post, which, at that place is considered of particular importance. The lands purchased are said to be valuable for the purposes of agriculture. At this place the white fish are taken in great abundance. They are equal to the shad of the streams emptying into the atlantic.

The late convention for Missouri, have formed a constitution, which interdicts any legislature of that state from passing any laws for the restriction of slaving there, with the exception that the bringing of slaves into that state, *for sale*, may be prohibited by legislative authority.

From Louisana we learn that T. B. Robinson is elected governer of that state, and that Edward Livingston is elected member of congress to represent the district of New-Orleans. These elections shew the present preponderance of the American population in that quarter.

FOREIGN.

By the last accounts from England, parliament was engaged in the very delicate affair of investigating the conduct of the queen, while abroad. It seems that during this time a system of *espionage*, under the sanction of the king, as it would seem, had been instituted to observe her conduct. This has resulted in a mass of written testimony against her, forwarded to the ministers. On this testimony the committee, mentioned in the last *Plough Boy*, met; when a letter was formally presented by Mr Brougham and others, on the part of the queen, protesting against such a mode of procedure, which might prove fatal to her honour, unless she were allowed to procure testimony to disprove this mass of evidence. Mr. B. and his colleagues, after waiting some time on the committee, without receiving any answer, retired. In a previous debate on this matter, Mr. B. intimates that all this testimony might have been procured by corrupt means. At all events it seems he is determined to resign his seat in the house of commons, as he must, in order to be quallfied to plead the cause of the queen in parliament. Previously to this, attempts had been made to effect a compromise between the royal parties, which had proved abortive, as the queen had rejected the proposals made to her. Anterior to all these movements, it seems that an order of council had been made, in which the name of the queen was directed to be omitted in the liturgy. The meeting of the committee of the house of lords on the case of the queen was on the 21st of June. Mr. Wilberforce had previously offered a resolution, the consideration of which he afterwards moved to have postponed until the 22d, the reasons of which he declined stating; but to ascertain the course the committee meant to pursue, was doubtless the object. On the 22d they were adopted by the commons. They are so circumlocutory as to puzzle the reader, to know what they mean; the snbstance however seems to be, that the commons regret the unsuccessful attempt at negociation between the royal parties—but that parliamedt, whatever reluctance it may feel on the occasion, are legally clothed with the power of investigating the merits of the controversy. Previous to the consideration of this resolution, Lord Hamilton offered one, the substance of which was, that the queen's name be inserted in the liturgy; in other words that she be considered the lawful queen. This was rejected. A deputation then waited on the queen to receive her answer to the adopted resolution.—The answer is equally circumlocutory; but the substance seems to be that she acknowledges the omnipotence of parliament, but declares that she relinquishes no right of appealing "to those principles of public justice which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individuals."

According to a late estimate of a committee of the British house of commons, it appears that the yearly expense of supporting the paupers of that country is not less than $8,000,000 sterling, and that the number of the poor have increased nine fold since the middle of the last century.

An order of council having last year been directed to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, prescribing the forms or heads of prayer to be used in praying for the royal family, that assembly, in May last, took the matter into consideration, and resolved (126 to 63) that, the Scottish church being independent, it was not expedient to adopt the forms prescribed.

A late French paper says, the courier from Paris, when on the height of Nangis, on his way to Troyes, saw fall, at some distance from his carriage, two balls of fire, which illuminated the whole plain, and left a thick smoke. He was almost suffocated with the sulphurous vapor that was thus produced.

From Madrid a royal decree had lately been issued to prohibit flogging throughout the Spanish dominions. The king had ordered that invalid soldiers be appointed to situations in the revenue, and other departments, in preference to other individuals; and girls who marry them are to be first portioned. He had also directed that such of the royal palaces, seats, and other domains, as he had agreed to give over to the commissioners for the payment of the national debt, be so given over, without delay, for such purpose. The clergy were required to instruct the laity in the principles of the constitution.

By the last accounts from Gibraltar we have the following particulars. Com. Bainebridge, and the other officers of the Columbus, were frequently ashore there, and the British military and other officers visited the Columbus. The American squadron had gone to Malaga. The plague had broken out in the Island of Majorca. An English brig had been seized and the crew murdered by a schooner manned under the Turkish flag. The schooner had been taken, and the crew were undergoing their trial at Gibraltar.

Of the Sandwich Islands it is stated, that the new Sovereign, the son of the deceased king, has destroyed the whole system of Idolatry prevailing there, and burnt the temples, idols &c. It is expected that the Missionary association, which sometime since left this country for those Islands, have arrived in proper time to be of essential service, and that these Islands, like the Society Islands, will probably soon conform to the externals, at least, of christianity, and encourage the arts of civilized life. They have already made considerable progress in some of the mechanic arts, and in agriculture.

Hydrophobia.—A T. Fayerman, Surgeon, has published in the *London Star* three cases of his having effected a cure of this terrible disorder, after the spasms had commenced, by administring to the patients a solution of acetate of lead, in doses of from 8 to 20 drops, during the paroxisms. The doses may be dropped on lumps of sugar, as the most convenient method. The operation of the disease, he contends, is solely on the nervous system, and the effects of this acetate on the nerves, in allaying their irritability, is well known. In two of the patients, he says, "the effects of the medicine was instantly observable, by the reduction of the spasms; a considerable nausea was excited, a copious flow of saliva exuded, and a partial paralysis followed the effects of the medical treatment." This acetate is commonly called the sugar of lead.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1820,
KEPT AT THE CITY ACADEMY IN ALBANY.

	Thermom'r			Barometer.			Winds.		Weather.		
days.	7, a m	2, p m	9, p m	7, a m	2, p m	9, p m	morn'g	aftern.	morn'g	aftern.	Observations.
1	75	86	71	29 82	29.86	29.91	W	NW	Hazy	Hazy	
2	65	86	78	30.07	30.07	30.08	S E	S E	do	do	
3	72	86	78	30.10	30.09	29 99	do	do	do	do	
4	76	94	82	29.99	29 95	29.89	do	po	Clear	Clear	
5	78	90	82	29 89	29.85	29 82	do	do	Cloudy	Cloudy	Slight shower 12 A. M.
6	75	84	77	29.82	29.82	29.82	W	SW	Clear	do	Thunder shower 1 P. M. Several slight
7	74	93	79	29.89	29.90	29.90	NW	W	do	Clear	showers P. M.
8	73	90	83	29.88	29.88	29.80	S	S	do	do	
9	78	100	75	29.79	29.72	29.73	S E	SE	do	Cloudy	Thunder shower 6 P. M.
10	75	88	75	29 78	29.84	29.90	NW	W	Cloudy	Clear	
11	70	87	81	30.00	30.00	29.97	NW	S E	Clear	do	Lightning at night.
12	77	87	77	29.90	29.80	29 72	S E	S E	do	Cloudy	Thunder shower 4 P. M. Rain at night.
13	75	88	80	29.69	29.65	29.59	S E	S E	do	with	scat. cl. Th. sh. 6 P.M. Rain at night
14	76	79	70	29.47	29.47	29.48	S	NW	Very	Cloudy	Rain all day at intervals.
15	66	85	70	29.49	29.54	29 61	NW	W	Clear	Clear	Thunder shower 7 P. M.
16	65	85	69	29.71	29.77	29.81	S E	W	Cloudy	Cloudy	Sprinklings of rain.
17	63	81	76	29 87	29.91	29 91	W	S E	Clear	with	scattered clouds.
18	70	84	78	29.90	29.88	29.88	S E	S E	do		do
19	72	82	70	29 88	29.88	29 88	S	S	Cloudy	Cloudy	Slight rain, 12 M.
20	65	82	68	29.86	29 92	29 91	NW	NW	Clear	with	scattered clouds.
21	64	73	70	29 88	29.83	29.80	NW	S	Cloudy	Clear	
22	64	83	70	29.80	29 89	29.89	N E	N E	do	Cloudy	
23	68	88	74	30.00	30 00	29.98	S E	S E	do	Clear	
24	68	83	74	29.95	29.87	29.78	S E	S E	do	Cloudy	
25	71	86	79	29.78	29.75	29.70	S	S	Cloudy	Clear	
26	72	88	77	29.73	29.75	29.64	S E	S E	Clear	Cloudy	Slight rain in the evening.
27	72	74	75	29 56	29.49	29.49	S E	NW	ain all	night	and A. M. Clear P. M.
28	72	84	78	29 50	29.56	29.60	S E	S E	Cloudy	Clear	Shower 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
29	74	82	77	29.67	29.72	29.75	S	S E	do	Cloudy	
30	75	83	77	29 81	29.86	29.86	N E	E	do	do	
31	69	87	80	29 86	29 90	20 89	N E	SW	Clear	with	scattered clouds. Rain at night.

MEMORANDA—*July* 5—At night, very heavy thunder and sharp lightning, with light rain—At half past 7 P. M. a house on the east side of the public square was struck.

9—The thermometer, at the conclusion of the shower, was at 80°, having been 100° at 2 P. M—wind west.

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

BURNT CORK.

The season has returned when bilious complaints, and disorders arising from debility, (which always effect the stomach) periodically make their ravages on human life. Let parents especially remember the simple remedy first published in your paper, a year ago, and make a timely application of carbon of Cork; there is nothing more harmless; it may be given to an infant, only observing that it be thoroughly burnt: pour a teaspoon full of brandy on a cork thus prepared, and mash it well with loaf sugar and a little nutmeg, or peppermint essence, and water. The publication of this recipe has already saved many lives, in cases of Cholera Morbus and billious cholic, and for the "summer complaint," in children, it is a specific, if taken in time; the quantity may be encreased at pleasure without the least danger. Every family should be provided with a supply, ready for the moment, for it often happens that a person is suddenly and violently attacked, perhaps in the night, when it is extremely inconvenient, if not impossible to prepare it.

MEDICUS.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, from the New-York General Price Current and Public Sales Report.

	Per	From D.	From C.	To D.	To C.	Remarks
ASHES, Pot	Ton	109	37			Dull.
—— Pearl		115				"
BEEF, Mess	bbl	9	75	10		
—— Prime		8	25	8	50	
—— Cargo		5	50			
BUTTER, first quality	lb		15		18	
—— for exportation			7		9	
CANDLES, mould			18		19	
—— Dipped			17			
—— Sperm			40		45	
—— Wax			60			
CHEESE, American			5		8	
CHOCOLATE, New-York			18		23	
—— Boston, No. 1.			18		23	
—— Albany			20		23	
DOMESTIC GOODS,						
—— White shirting	yard		14		18	
—— Brown do			12		13	
—— 3-4 checks			16		18	
—— 7-8 do			19		21	
—— 4-4 do			22		25	
—— Stripes			16		17	
—— Plaids			18		20	
—— Bed-ticks			25		33	
—— Chambrays			15		16	
FEATHERS	lb		56		68	
FISH, Dry Cod	cwt	2	50	2	87	
—— scale		2				
—— Pickled Cod	bbl	3	50	4		
—— scale		2				
—— Salmon		15				
—— Fall mackrel No. 1		7	25	8		
—— —— No.		5	50	6		
—— —— No. 3		5				
—— Southern shad No. 1		5	50	6		
—— Connecticut mess shad		7	25	7	75	
—— Herrings		2	50	3		
FLAX	lb		18			
FLAX-SEED, clean	cask	13		13	50	
—— rough		12		13		
FLOUR & GRAIN						
—— New-York superfine	bbl.	4	50	4	62	
—— Philadelphia		5		5	12	
—— Baltimore		5				
—— Richmond		4	87	5		
—— Middlings, fine		3	25			
—— Rye flour		2	56	2	62	
—— Indian meal		2	62			
—— —— in hogsheads	300	14	50	15		
—— Wheat, North River	bus.		75		87	
—— —— Southern, new			94			
Rye			46		48	
Corn			53		54	
—— Barley			53		56	
—— Oats			34			
GLUE	lb.		10		15	
HAMS, Virginia			10		12	
— North River			9		10	
HEMP, Water rot	Ton					
—— Dew rot		150				
HOGSLARD	lb		10			
HONEY			15		16	
HOPS 1st and 2d sort			6		8	
IRON, American	Ton	85		90		
LUMBER, Boards, oak	Mft	18				
—— North River pine		16		17		
—— Yellow pine		18		20		
—— Albany pineb'ds	pie.		18			
—— Scantling, pine	Mft	14		15		
—— —— oak		25				
— Oak timber	sd.ft		20		25	
—— Shingles, cypress	1000	4				
— — —— pine		3		3	50	
—— Staves, pipe		54				
—— — hhd		43				
—— — bbl		22				
—— — R O hhd		25				
—— Hhd heading		50				
—— — hoops		25		30		
OIL, Linseed	gal		96			
PLAISTER of PARIS	Ton	4	25			
PORK, Cargo	bbl	9				
Prime		10	50	11		
Mess		13	50	14		
WOOL, Merino washed	lb		65		70	
unwashed			30		40	
1-2 breed washed			35		40	
3-4 breed washed			40		45	
unwashed			25		30	
common washed			30			
American hatters			25		50	

New-York, August 4, 1820.

Summary.

The British house of commons, after debate, have agreed to enquire into the embarrassments of agriculture. The remedy expected was to lay still higher duties on all imported grain and provisions.

A British paper says, a plough has been invented by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, which works merely by human power. With two men to keep it in motion, and a third to regulate its course, it performs its office with as much precision and despatch as if drawn by 2 horses.

The Dutch papers contain alarming accounts from Batavia. An attack from the Malays was expected at Palembaugh, and it was feared, if they were successful that a general massacre of the Europeans would be the consequence.

A German paper says, the clergy oppose the intended marriage of the imperial prince of Austria with the daughter of the king of Bavaria, because the prince would, in such case, be brother-in-law to his father, and the empress would, in the mean time, be his mother-in-law.

The opposition papers in Paris frequently present a novel appearance, since the censorship of the press has been established. Wherever the censor has objected to any passage in an essay submitted to his inspection, the piece appears in print with an hiatus, forming a blank space in the paper, proportioned, in extent, to the space occupied by the part rejected—a plan admirably calculated to exhibit the press in fetters.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

State of New-York—Comptroller's Office.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that lists of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes, have been forwarded to the several counties in this state, in order to be deposited in the several county treasurers' and town clerks' offices, respectively, for the information of all persons concerned; and that the said lists may be examined at either of the said offices, at all reasonable hours: And notice is hereby also given, that on *Thursday, the seventh day of October next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol, in the city of Albany, and on the next succeeding days, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, so much of each lot, piece or parcel of land mentioned and described in the said lists, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges now due, or that may grow and may be due thereon at the time of sale.

The conditions of sale will be, that the purchasers within forty-eight hours after the sale, pay the purchase moneys and receive certificates of their purchases; and that after the expiration of two years from the date of their certificates, they receive conveyances for the lands purchased by them respectively, unless the owners, or those claiming to be such, of the lands so purchased, shall, previous to the expiration of the said two years, pay to the comptroller, for the use of the said purchasers, their heirs and assigns, the amount of the purchase moneys, with interest, at the rate of twenty per centum per annum.—The lands sold to be subject to all claims of the state thereon. And in case any land to be purchased at the said sale and that may be conveyed in pursuance thereof, shall at the time of conveyance be in the actual possession and occupancy of any person or persons, the title of the purchaser shall then and in that case be subject to the stipulations and provisions of the fifth section of the act, entitled "an act to repeal in part the act, entitled "an act providing more effectually to ascertain and determine the true value of real estates within this state, and for other purposes," and further to amend the act for the assessment and collection of taxes" passed April 13, 1819.

ARCH'D. M'INTYRE, Comptrolle

Albany, May 27th, 1819.

☞ Persons who may have made payments into the treasury for taxes, and omitted to have their receipts presented at the comptroller's office to have them entered and countersigned as required by law, are advised to present them in order to be so entered and countersigned before the day of sale; or that in case of failing to do so, their lands will be sold, and they thereafter be deprived of the benefit of all such payments.

Payments for taxes cannot be received on the days of sale, nor for two days prior to the sale.

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☞ The above mentioned sale is postponed untill Tuesday, the eighth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ARCH'D M'INTYRE, *Comptroller.*

Albany, October 2, 1819.

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☞ Agreeably to an act of the legislature, passed this day, the above sale is further postponed until the first Tuesday of February, in the year 1821, to be then held at the same place and hour. ARCHD. M'INTYRE, *Comptr.*

Albany, February 4, 1820.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Albany, August 1st, 1820.

[Persons enquiring for the following letters are requested to mention that they are advertised.]

A.—Peletiah Adams, Ethan B. Allen, Harriet E. Allen, William Andrews. Henry K Avery, Warren Androus.

B.—Cadet Wm. H. Bell, *Maj.* Gen. Brown, Joseph H. Bryant, James Brown, Joseph Brown, Roswell Bellows, James Branan, Ebenezer Baldwin, John Butler 2, Austin Bonney, Thomas A. Brewer, Catharine Benson, Ann Barry, Lydia L. Bigelow, Mary Bishop.

C.—John *M.* Cuyler, John Cook, John R. Coppock, John Criner, Jonas Conkling, Maltise Capron, Enoch Coddington, William Cook, Ephraim Cadwall, Daniel Cruger, Thomas P. Cope 2, Ephraim Colvell, Peter Cowan, Philip Cooper, James Claxton, William Coughtry, Miltury Campbell, De Witt Clinton.

D.—Thomas Davis, Simeon De Witt, Abrm. Davids, John Doyle, John R. Duryee, Henry Dowrand, Pott Donho, H. Dury & co. Peter Donnelly, John Dignan, Horace Dodge.

E.—*Musgrove* Evens, John Evens, Jonas Eger.

F.—Neley Fowler, John A. Fonda, John Frederick, Prince Freeman, Capt. Furnald, Mr. Farmer, George Fowler, Wm. Fursman, Mary Fanning.

G.—L. H. Gansevoort, John A. Goeway, William Girvan, Samuel Gates, Nicholas Groesbeck, Capt. Joseph Gillespie, Harvey Goodman, Benjamin Gillyan, Simon Glen, Robert M. Goodwin, Gitty Guest, Eliza Gevonge.

H.—Gideon Hawley, P. Hutton, Thomas Hind, G. W. Hastings, John Holmes, Watervliet, 2, Richard Hardiker, Capt. Isaac Hull, Thomas Hill, Albert How, Erastus Harris, J. D. Hammond, Hamlin & Van Vechten, Ann Hilton, Hannah Hodges.

I. & J.—Thomas Ingham, Caleb Johnston, John Johnson, Thomas Iris, Capt. I. L. Judson, Simon D. Jennes, Dudley Johnson.

K.—George Knaggs, Moss Kent.

L.—Anthony Lamb, George Lauchlin, Edward G. Ludlow, John Little or *Mr.* Chambers, Samuel S. Lush, *Messrs.* Lanton & co. William Lawrence, James Loggie, Bezabel Locke, James Lomas 2, Secretary of Morning Star Lodge, do. Mount Vernon Lodge, do. Temple Lodge.

M.—Josiah *Moore*, John *M'*Collum, Nicholas Mullanny, Lt. Charles F. Morton, Isaac *Mills*, Dr. S. W. Moore, Abratha Miller, Lt. William S. Martland, Horace *Merchant*, Henry *Moshell*, John F. Miller, Abner Meriam 3, Horace Meech 3, Orlando Meads 2, Mrs. Hannah M'Cabe 2, Louisa *M'*Cracken, Margaret M'Dermot, Gratia Mills, Charity Miller.

N.—William Neifus, R. Newcomb, Loron K. Norton, Michael Newlans, Miss Sarah Newcomb.

O.—Margaret Orcutt.

P.—Jacob Pearcy, Ferris Pell 2, John Pierce, William B. Pollock, Potter & Davis, Catherine Padon, Elizabeth Pepper.

R.—John W. Rogers, J. Nelson Robenscn 3, Rufus Rose, Archd Rowan, Alfred Riley, Caleb Russell.

S.—John C. Smith, Isaac Stiles, William Sutton or Edmund Vickery, J. Strean, N. S. Skinner, Nathaniel Slow, Secretary of State, Reuben Smith, Charles Scott, David Sabin, David H. Sherman, Charles Smyth, John B. Staats, James Strong, George Soule, John Sterns, David Smith, Aaron Burr Skinner, Gershom Smith, Jonathan Salisbury, Isaiah Shaw, William B. Slocum, Robert Simpson, Jerusha Sumner, Sally Shumway, Ann S. Sills, Martha Seymour, William Stow.

T.—James Tweidie, Dr. Israel Town 2, Benj. Tallmadge, Abraham Ten Eyck jr. T. J. Tobias, Roger Trwilian.

U & V.—Philip Van Rensselaer, John I. Van Zandt, Lawrence L. Van Kleeck 2, Van Geeson, Stephens & co. H. Vanderbelt & co. Margaret Van Alstyne, Harriet Van Buren.

W.—Alexander Wilson, George S. Watkins, Michael Williams, Isaac Winston, John Williams, John Wiswell, Elijah Whiting, Samuel Whitwell jr Reuben Winston.

Y.—Henry Yates, jr. Hon. Young.

Z.—Peter I. Zimmer.

S. SOUTHWICK, *Post-Master.*

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BY JOHN O. COLE.

☞ COMMUNICATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, and ADVERTISEMENTS, for this paper, and PRINTING JOBS, of every description, which will be neatly executed, at fair prices, received at the Post Office. All letters from abroad, directed to the Postmaster, Albany, will be duly attended to.

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